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THE BOSS: *A REAPPRAISAL OF NASSERISM*

PAGES 11-14



COMMENT

ACTION WANTED

Considering everything, the Middle East is not doing too badly. Last week, the millionth immigrant arrived in Israel, and he must have provided the Arab capitals with some sobering reflections. He may also have removed one of the more popular "misconceptions" which have bothered Dr. John H. Davis, the American Director of UNRWA, so very much. For it does suggest that if Israel—aided by world Jewry—could do this, then it should not be beyond the wit of man to do something for the remaining Arab refugees. It has demonstrated once more that the problem of the Palestine Arab refugees is not insoluble—given the will (and goodwill) of those most concerned to see it settled.

It is now up to Dr. Davis and to the Arab countries to make the next move. They must produce some practical and feasible suggestions for a solution that would be acceptable to the refugees and to Israel. And the first step in this direction, which should not be delayed any longer, is a campaign to apprise the refugees of what is still practical in the mid-sixties. Since it is unlikely that the Arab countries will embark on such an act of enlightenment, the burden should be taken on by the U.N.—and especially by the African and Asian countries of the U.N. They could do a great deal to bring the real facts home to the refugees and to the Arab world in general.

* * *

In this context, it is surely becoming pointless to appoint yet one more fearful American to follow in the footsteps of Blandford, Labouisse and Davis. They were all so much afraid of offending the Arab host countries, that they could never propose anything or do anything really constructive about solving the problem. They became, in fact, only one more obstacle to a settlement. Surely, the next Assembly should consider this is a job which could be done much more effectively by someone who does not suffer from pseudo-imperialist inhibitions. There are some excellent Asian or African candidates for the post who would not be afraid to speak their minds—and to act accordingly.

The millionth immigrant is, therefore, someone to be remembered—he may have far-reaching consequences.

No less reassuring was the dropping of that ten-ton rock into the sea at Ashdod, and the beginning of Israel's second Haifa. For this is really the Negev's window on the world. It reflects a confidence in the

future, and a belief in the stability of Israel's existence which should not be lost in the tumult of the political campaigning. In an odd sort of way, the export of a hundred thousand Israeli guns to Holland also strikes one as much less a cause for concern than the import of arms into the Middle East. Countries like Sweden and Switzerland, which make the best armaments, cannot afford to go to war; it would ruin their export trade.

* * *

Across the Canal, in Cairo, the scene has also changed. Even while the Russian tanks were rolling along the Corniche and providing an instructive demonstration of the Soviet definition of peaceful co-existence, President Nasser's proclamations were coming off the assembly line at a staggering pace. There will be mixed feelings about the nature of his reforms; the Arab liberals especially will feel that they have been sadly misled. But there can be no doubt about the extent of the reform, and of the re-arrangement of the priorities.

Such measures cannot be absorbed or evaluated in the framework of political warfare, or according to the needs of the propagandists. They call for a searching reappraisal by all who are affected by this new turn of affairs in Cairo. The Americans have been doing it this week at their Cyprus conference of diplomats, under the chairmanship of Under-Secretary Chester Bowles, and with the help of some of their most experienced hands in the Middle East. Among them was Mr. Robert Strong, the Director of the Office of Near Eastern Affairs of the State Department, who paid a brief visit to Israel last weekend, and who cannot have been greatly encouraged by what he heard at the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem.

* * *

The disinclination to adopt a more flexible outlook on Israel's relations with the Arab world, and especially on President Nasser and on the subject of Arab refugees, is no doubt conditioned by the imminence of Israel's General Election. Unfortunately, however, the next U.N. Assembly, and public opinion in Africa and Asia as much as in the west, will not wait for the Israeli election to sort things out. And the diplomatic opportunities which are likely to arise suddenly in the fluid state of Afro-Asian and western opinion will not recur when the Israelis are ready for them.

Big things are happening in the Middle East, and among the most significant is the second revolution in Cairo which seems to have passed almost unnoticed in the world. We have attempted to assess its implications. It is for others to grasp either the nettle or the opportunity it offers.

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- Cover shows President Nasser and colleagues at the Port Said memorial commemorating the Suez War.

— Photo Keystone

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MIDDLE EAST

SYRIANS ACT AGAINST ARMENIANS

LEADERS ACCUSED OF "SPYING FOR ISRAEL"

from our own correspondent

Beirut:

A wave of concern and indignation swept Lebanon's 85,000 strong Armenian community this week following official confirmation in Damascus that many leaders of the Conservative Armenian Tashnak Society in Damascus, Aleppo and Latakia had been arrested and charged with spying for Israel "and other foreign powers."

No indication of the number of arrests has been given, but reports reaching here from Syria suggest that they were on a massive scale. According to the Damascus police, members of the Tashnak Society—an organisation founded in Tiflis in 1891 and dedicated to the establishment of an independent Armenia—operated in secret formations and armed councils "which were collecting military, political, and economic information about the country for several foreign powers and Israel's intelligence service."

The police claimed that large quantities of arms, long-range wireless sets and "sabotage instruments" had been supplied to Tashnak Society members through foreign diplomatic channels, which also provided military training. Sports, social and cultural organisations had been used, it was alleged, to cover the formation of military units, including commando groups. Their equipment was said to include machine guns, revolvers, hand grenades and gas masks.

Russia, Nasser—or both? Two immediate explanations were forthcoming from Armenian sources in Beirut for this mass swoop on their compatriots in Syria, who number some 120,000. The arrests were either undertaken to appease the Russians, who have been worried by the continuing refusal of the vast majority of Syrian Armenians to recognise Soviet Armenia as their homeland and insist upon independence for their people, or were part and parcel of President Nasser's campaign to secure economic obedience from his troublesome Northern Region. The second is thought to be the more likely explanation.

Syrian Armenians (most of them have



SYRIA'S SERRAJ
No tolerance for Tashnaks

been Syrian citizens for two generations, having arrived in the country following the Armenian massacres directed by the Ottoman Turks) were active members of the country's business community and were largely responsible for a great deal of the economic boom in Syria before the union with Egypt. Armenians were also behind the drive to modernise cotton planting in the Gezira.

As a consequence of their diverse business interests, they have been among those most badly hit by U.A.R. economic measures designed to bring commercial practices in Syria into line with those followed in Egypt. But neither their livelihoods nor their independence of spirit has allowed them to accept these measures without protest. By crushing the Armenian community in Syria, President Nasser would rid himself of a considerable thorn in his side.

Frighteningly grim: For some days there have been rumours of massive Syrian police action against some of the best-known Armenian families. No one knows why this started. No one believes that they were Israeli spies. But it seems rather that the authorities wanted to show that neither independent political action nor independent economic activities will be permitted inside the United Arab Republic.

For the quarter-million independently-minded Armenians distributed throughout the Arab world, who have steadfastly resisted Soviet blandishments to "return home," the future this week seemed frighteningly grim.

GAZA FORCE IN JEOPARDY

ALREADY BELOW EFFECTIVE STRENGTH

New York :

Serious consideration is being given here to a major reduction in the strength of the United Nations Emergency Force stationed in the Gaza strip, along the Egypt-Israel border. In a report prepared last week for submission to the General Assembly, a special U.N. finance committee suggested that the scope of the force should be reappraised now that its duties might "no longer be considered to be of an emergency nature".

U.N. military advisers have always maintained that the minimum effective strength of the Gaza force is 5,300 officers and men. While no official figures are forthcoming on present strength, it is known that the number of troops serving with UNEF was already well below this when a Swedish contingent of some 400 men was withdrawn in the Spring for service in the Congo.

But it is financial and not tactical considerations that have highlighted the future of the U.N. force, which moved into Gaza four years ago in the wake of the departing Israelis, ordered out by the U.N. after their successful Sinai campaign. More than \$21½ million of the U.N. deficit at the end of last year was attributed to serious delays in payment, or to the unwillingness or refusal of some governments to effect payment to the UNEF special account.

Still potentially dangerous : Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld has asked for a sum almost equal to this deficit for the financing of U.N. operations in Gaza during the next financial year—\$11 million to cover operating costs and \$9 million for reimbursements to governments supplying troops and services.

There have been some suggestions that, if the UNEF operation is not more widely supported, it should be wound up altogether. This is reflected in the special finance committee's use of the phrase "in the event of its further continuation" when referring to monetary needs. Ever since its establishment, the Soviet bloc countries have maintained that its costs should be covered by the 1956 Suez "aggressors," Britain, France and Israel. Soviet bloc contributions, had they been forthcoming, would have accounted for 20 per cent of the total expenditure.

Hammarskjöld is known to be strongly opposed to any further weakening of UNEF and adamantly against its dissolution.

ISRAEL

"THIS DIFFERENT ELECTION"

PARTY PRESSURE ON THE LAST LAP

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

With only two more weeks to go before the country goes to the polls on August 15, it is inevitable that observers of this campaign should compare it with that of twenty months ago, which led up to the last election in November 1959.

Then there was an air of excitement in the country. It looked as if Mapai was giving Israeli politics a new image: new policies, new faces with the emphasis on the national rather than on the party effort. Mapai looked like becoming a national party, rather after the pattern of the Democrats in the U.S. It had ceased to be a purely class spokesman.

But there has been none of this in the present campaign. Somehow, despite itself, Mapai has been on the defensive. It has not produced anything either in home or foreign policy that has looked like a thought-out policy for the future. In fact, one was left with the impression that a good deal of policy thinking was

sacrificed in order to maintain the appearance of party unity.

Dutch choose Israeli gun : The main line of the Mapai propaganda has in fact been to ask the country to compare the leadership which it has given with that which the other parties can offer. They have benefited greatly from the impact made by Israel's weather rocket, and again this week by the announcement from The Hague that the Dutch Government is to equip all its armed forces with Israel's "Uzzi" gun, and has placed a further order with the Israeli Ministry of Defence which will bring the number of "Uzzis" in service with the Dutch forces to 100,000.

Last minute interest may be awakened by the return of Lavon next Monday, but it is not certain that he will participate in the election campaign. On the other hand, Dr. Goldmann is to start this week on his whirlwind effort to swing the country behind the Liberals.

Goldmann refuses to be gagged : He is to address at least nine major meetings and he is sure of a national audience after the publication here of reports that he had rejected an appeal by Moshe Sharett not to involve himself in Israel's internal politics and to maintain his non-party position as President of the World Zionist Organisation.

Even more interest has been aroused by the news that Goldmann also rejected a plea made to him on behalf of the Liberal leaders by Leon Dultzin that he should not discuss topics on which he differs from the official Liberal Party platform, especially the question of Arab refugees.

Mapai switches its attack : Meanwhile, Ben-Gurion has persuaded Mapai to stop its personal attacks on Goldmann and it was noted last week that Mapai turned its full fury on the Left wing. It launched its offensive with a series of 15-inch, 3-column newspaper advertisements with the names and addresses of 100 people who stated that they had left Ahdut Avoda and joined Mapai.

Ahdut Avoda was not slow to hit back. They managed to get about a dozen of the signatories to the Mapai advertisement to withdraw their signatures, and, two days later, published their names under the headline: "This is the way Mapai is trying to mislead the public".

A few days later, in advertisements the same size as before, Mapai returned to the charge and accused Ahdut Avoda of using pressure and threats to make their apostates revert to the fold "and if they manage to get one or two of the signatures withdrawn, they are quick to charge us with forgery . . ." At the same time they printed another



IN "UZZI" COUNTRY
*Singing Israeli contingent during four-day
route march in Holland*

list of 27 former Ahdut Avoda members who had joined Mapai.

Mapam and the Arabs: In its fight against Mapam, Mapai concentrated on the way Mapam campaigns among the Arabs. Quotations were reprinted from Mapam's Arabic newspaper *Al Mirsad*, deriding the Government, as well as a caricature of an Israeli officer of the Military Government staff. And, Mapai charged: "Mapam's Arabic newspaper incites (the Arabs) with the same diligence and thoroughness as the communist paper . . ." and asked: "What is the difference among the Arabs between Mapam and the communists?" The answer: "In incitement against the State of Israel?—there is no difference . . . In flooding the Arab population with waves of bitterness?—there is no difference . . . Mapam differs from the communists only in *hypocrisy*!"

Mapam's rejoinder made a point. It quoted Ben-Gurion as saying at an election meeting before 3,000 Arabs, that the Government was going to appoint Arab ambassadors and recalled that *Al Mirsad* had published a cartoon showing an Arab couple asking a Military Government officer for a travel permit. The officer: "What do you want? There are no permits." The old woman: "We want to see off our ambassador son to the airport!"

Moshe Dayan in a signed article in *Ha'aretz* took a sly stab at the Liberals. He pointed out that when the coalition broke up, Mapam, Ahdut Avoda and the Progressives said that they would not sit in the Cabinet with this Mapai. But what would be the change after the elections? The Mapai candidates' list was identical with the previous one, except for the dropping of Lavon and Rottenstreich.

What Herut has learned: In all its campaigning, Mapai studiously avoids any reference to the Lavon affair. Its new line, as apparent from election speeches, is: "We do not claim that we have made no mistakes. But we do claim credit for our successes—look at our record of achievement . . . Nor do we contend that we have achieved all this alone, but throughout the 13 years of the State it was we and not our coalition partners who carried the burden of leadership and decision-making".

But the Lavon affair is precisely what the other parties do not want to let the electorate forget. Herut, for example, distributed to every household in Israel a closely printed 32-page pamphlet entitled "From the Lavon Affair to the Ben-Gurion Affair". In 15,000 words it recounts the history of the Affair step by step, spread over 145 paragraphs. The conclusion (on the last page)—Herut is



MIZRACHI'S SHAPIRO, MAPAI'S ESHKOL
An uncomfortable position

the only possible alternative to Mapai.

But, so far, Herut has been relatively reticent on other topics. Maybe the party has learned from its costly mistake of 1959 when it started a massive campaign a few weeks too early and by polling day the impact had largely spent itself.

Liberal point: The Liberals continued to "work" the country in depth. Last week they held over 120 election meetings, in addition to numerous parties at private homes. They published the complete list of their activities with the exact timetable in an advertisement measuring 18 inches over four columns, an effective way of showing the voter that here was a party "that works".

But the Liberals, as well as Mapam and Ahdut Avoda, were still riding the Lavon horse, some more elegantly, like Pinhas Rosen, some others forcefully, but the subject seemed to be getting exhausted. Mapai's decision to ignore the affair was paying off. It is proving difficult to keep up a running argument without an opponent. At the weekend *Ha'aretz* warned the Liberals (whom it supports) that the voters had lost interest in Lavon.

The three religious parties—the National Religious Party (Mizrahi and Ha-poel Hamizrachi), Agudat Israel and Poalei Agudat Israel—are mainly fighting among themselves. Their principal issue—which has a better chance of exacting more religious concessions from the Government. The Mizrahi, in a recent advertisement, attacked Mapai by quoting Beba Idelson as saying that Mapai's women demand a reform of the "out-

moded" marriage and divorce laws (which place all matters of personal status under rabbinical jurisdiction). Mizrahi is seriously angling for the numerous orthodox people who voted Mapai in the last elections.

Agudists bitter engagement: But the most bitter fight in the religious camp is between the Aguda and its offspring Poalei Agudat Israel. The Aguda has still not forgiven P.A.I. for exploding the "United Torah Front" last summer and joining the coalition with Mapai. The papers of the two parties, the Aguda's *Hamodia* and the P.A.I.'s *She'arim*, have overflowed in torrents of mutual vituperation.

Neither party is much concerned with the Affair, or issues of economic policy or defence. The Aguda's leader, Rabbi Itzhak ("Itche") Meyer Levin has gone on record that he will not enter a coalition unless the "status quo" in religious affairs is changed in favour of religion. That is to say, he wants religious control over the issue of Saturday work permits (which is at present in the hands of the Labour Minister), a national law banning the breeding of pigs, and so on.

The P.A.I.'s leader, Kalman Kahana claimed in a press interview that the Aguda was using methods of terror. When he recently left a closed party meeting in Jerusalem, he said, he was molested in the street by several dozen teenagers who yelled at him "Bastard! Stinker! Gangster!" (the nearest English equivalents to the more expressive Hebrew terms).

No radio stars: Agudat Israel at least has an issue in this election. Among orthodox Jews there is a large floating vote and the Aguda wants to capture a major chunk of those of them who voted for P.A.I. two years ago. But the Mizrahi is now in an uncomfortable position. They did not even want these

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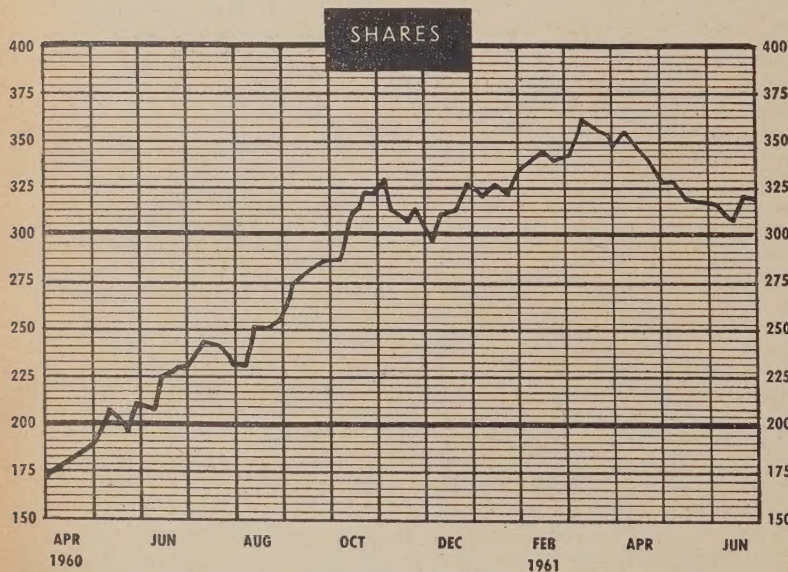
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elections, they were the only party willing to continue a coalition under Ben-Gurion and felt fine with Mapai. Now they have to attack Mapai in order to attract its religious voters.

The radio election campaign has entered its third week. Time is strictly limited. Each party gets 25 minutes on the air, plus 4 minutes for each Knesset member it has. The broadcasts take place at slightly off-peak listening times each evening. Until now, only Mapai has made intelligent use of its radio privilege. Although Ben-Gurion, who was his party's first speaker, was most disappointing, the others were not. Their scripts seem to be centrally edited and are usually well read. Each speaker discusses some point—economic affairs, agriculture, defence, etc., and there is no mud-slinging.

The other parties do not seem to have grasped the nature and potential of radio. They either orate as if they were in a meeting hall or read a prepared text without feeling. Only a few have been chosen with an ear to their voices, which sometimes jar on the listener.

Effective appeal: One radio address was noteworthy. When Daoud Khoury, of the Arab list "Guardians of Democracy" spoke in heavily accented but very good Hebrew last week, he said he was speaking to his "Jewish fellow citizens" not in order to ask them for votes but to appeal for their support in abolishing military government.

"You Jews," he said, "who used to be strangers amidst other nations, surely you will not ask us Israeli Arabs to be foreigners in the country that we share with you. I appeal to you to help break the humiliating barriers of military government so that we can jointly build our homeland for the prosperity of all its citizens. I am not asking for your votes. I ask for your understanding."

It was a simple, but very effective appeal, with a great deal more impact than the attempt being made in the latest stage of the campaign by the Liberals, Herut and Mapai to undermine public confidence in the stability of the Israeli pound. There is a fear in Treasury circles that this attempt to scare the voter might have some grave repercussions on Israel's international trading position—hence the firm denial by Minister of Trade and Industry Sapir that there was any intention of devaluing the currency.

Why do it? The suggestion had been made in a large Liberal advertisement which, under the heading "The value of your money is going down," declared: "The fear of currency devaluation is growing and everybody, especially



MAPAM'S BARZILAI, MAPAI'S LUZ
Not eye to eye

salaried men, will be hurt by it." But Sapir countered this with his strongly expressed opinion that devaluation would do nothing to assist the Israel economy. There—for the moment—the matter rests.

A SECOND HAIFA

ASHDOD AS ISRAEL'S NEW GATEWAY

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

Last Sunday saw a big step forward towards swinging the emphasis of Israel's economy away from the vulnerable north and its coastline towards the south, where Prime Minister Ben-Gurion and others have always said that the country's future lies.

The trumpet fanfares which greeted President Ben-Zvi on his arrival, by train, for the ceremonial cornerstone-laying of the new port of Ashdod, 25 miles south of Tel Aviv marked the opening of a new and exciting era in Israel's commercial history.

Haifa has long been the country's main (and sole deep-water) port on the Mediterranean. Tel Aviv, built in the thirties to serve as a Jewish counter to the Arab port of Jaffa, is, like Jaffa, little more than a big lighter basin. Ships cannot tie up alongside to unload, but must stand off-shore and transfer their cargoes into barges and lighters.

5,000 spectators: Elath, on the Red Sea, is still in the early stages of development, and has no direct link with the Mediterranean. Haifa itself has been overloaded

for many years. It was handling all the cargo it had been built to take by 1958, and tremendous efforts were made in 1959 to enable it to take more.

The close on 2 million tons that passed through Haifa in 1959 were achieved by increasing the average waiting time of ships in the port from just under half a day (.47 to be exact) in 1958 to 1.15 days each in 1959.

As the 10-ton cornerstone splashed into the sea to form the first tangible part of the breakwaters which will soon be pronging into the Mediterranean, the more than 5,000 people present must have realised that they were seeing an event which would be of far-reaching importance in Israel's future development as an international trader.

Tel Aviv will close: Construction will be in three stages, to be carried out by a Solel Boneh subsidiary and three French firms, under the general supervision of an American firm, Frederick R. Harris, which is responsible for the over-all planning.

The first stage will cost £14,300,000 and will be completed by 1964, when it will be handling a million tons of cargo a year, including a good proportion of the citrus fruit that now goes to Haifa. Some time during the next three years, Tel Aviv and Jaffa ports will close down, despite the opposition from vested interests in Tel Aviv and Haifa to the building of Ashdod in the first place.

By the time 1965 draws to its end, Ashdod's second stage will have been completed, and it will be able to deal with 2½ million tons of cargo a year. In addition to citrus handling berths and equipment, the port will also be coping with increasing quantities of Negev and Dead Sea minerals and general cargo deriving from the nation's industries—and also their requirements.

250 acres: The final target for Ashdod is 4 million tons of cargo annually, far in excess of Haifa's capacity. Long before this stage is reached, Haifa will have been superseded as the gateway to Israel, though it will, of course, still be an important unit in the country's maritime trade.

At present, Ashdod is scheduled to occupy an area of some 250 acres, 80 on shore, the remaining 170 being sheltered anchorage. The two breakwaters will need 2½ million tons of stone for their total length of 10,000 feet. The longer one will take up 7,100 feet of the total, the shorter, 2,900 feet.

The water will be deep enough at the quayside to accommodate ships up to 35 feet draught, and berths will be long enough to take ships up to 600 feet in length. Compared with the 1,000 ships

a year it is anticipated that Ashdod will be handling by the end of the first stage in 1964, the final figure will be 60 per cent higher—1,600 ships a year.

Like New York: The layout of the berthing facilities will be similar to New York, Marseilles and Amsterdam, where the "finger" system has been used. The main breakwaters forming the harbour are divided into sections lengthwise, and they fan out from the quay like the fingers of a man's hand.

Total cost of the project will be some £26,800,000. So far, the World Bank has made a loan towards completion of the first stage of £9,800,000. The rest will come from further loans, Israel Bonds, Israel Government sources, and other investors.

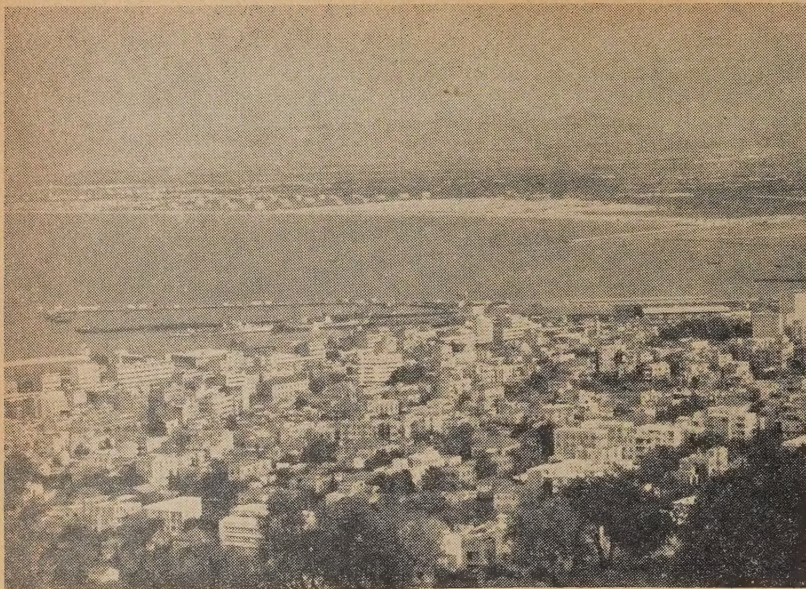
In the meantime, Ashdod town has become a thriving centre with close on 6,000 inhabitants, most of them engaged in development work of one kind or another. The town has already been connected to the railway, which was opened



Drambuie

Prince Charles Edward's Liqueur

More and more people are asking for the historic liqueur from Scotland. The ancient recipe for Drambuie includes old Scotch whisky, heather honey and delicate herbs.



ONLY THE VIEW WILL REMAIN UNBEATABLE
Haifa's port surrenders reluctantly to the southern newcomer

by the ten-carriage train bringing guests to the simply impressive stone-laying ceremony.

"Symbol of third million": The recently established Ports Authority, headed by David Hacohen (Chairman) and Haim Laskov (Director) will administer the new port. They have a tremendous responsibility.

Their Authority is partly financed by private investment and is not directly controlled by the Government. This means that they will have a freer hand than they might have done under a different set-up.

Ashdod still has some way to go before it reaches its planned population of 250,000, but the lines along which people are thinking were indicated by Finance Minister Levi Eshkol in his speech at the ceremony. "Just as Beersheba symbolised the nation's second million inhabitants", he said, "so Ashdod will be a symbol of the third million".

ZIM GOES IN FOR CRUISES

TO SOUTH AMERICA AND ROUND THE WORLD

With the announcement of a special sailing of the *Theodor Herzl* to South America from Haifa, Zim has begun a new phase in its history. Its ships are well-known on various international routes, but this is the first time the company has gone out to get cruise passengers.

The *Theodor Herzl*, offering both tourist and cabin class accommodation, will sail from Haifa on November 22, and call at Genoa, Marseilles, Barcelona, Las Palmas, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Montevideo, before docking at Buenos Aires on December 13.

The cost of cabin accommodation for the whole trip ranges from £312 10s. to £235 15s. depending on the position of the cabin. Tourist accommodation will cost from £185 15s. to £132 5s. for cabins and £118 for dormitory.

World cruise: On arrival in Buenos Aires, the *Theodor Herzl* will set out on a world cruise, and will return to the regular Mediterranean service in April, 1962.

Meanwhile, Zim will be organising a return trip to Israel from Buenos Aires in March next year. Passengers making the outward and return journey will be eligible for a 10 per cent rebate, whether they return by Zim ship, by air or by some other ship.

EL AL STILL FASTEST TO LYDDA

AIR FRANCE BREAKS A RECORD

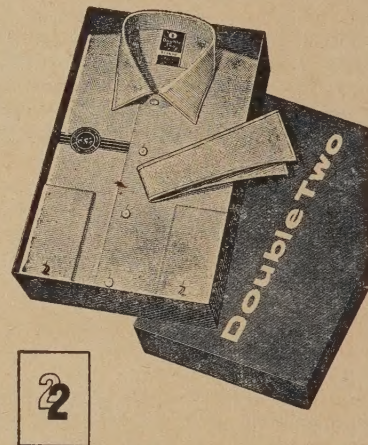
For the man in a hurry to get to Israel, El Al flights are still far and away the fastest. Flying non-stop from London to Lydda by Boeing 707 jet, you touch down in Israel 4 hours 35 minutes later—not long enough to read *Exodus* from cover to cover.

No other airline does a non-stop flight. The next quickest is B.O.A.C., also flying 707s. With a 45-minute stop in Geneva, this flight will take you 5 hours 25 minutes from London to Lydda, still pretty quick for the 2,300 mile journey.

If you prefer an Air France Caravelle, which entails stopping at Paris, you can do the trip in five minutes over six hours, although, if you are lucky and conditions are favourable, the Paris-Lydda part of the flight may take only 4 hours 25 minutes—a record set up last week by Air France's Captain Pardon in *Flandres*.

Comet passengers flown by B.E.A. have to travel via Rome and Athens and take 8½ hours for the journey. Longest of all is the Olympic Airways flight, also by Comet.

This goes by way of Paris, Rome and Athens and takes 10 hours 10 minutes, but does allow for stop-overs in three of Europe's favourite capitals.



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IN THE NEWS

HOW POPULAR A LIBRARY?

THE WORLD JEWISH CONGRESS has just announced the forthcoming publication of the third series of its "Popular Jewish Library". But, looking at the list of titles chosen, I have had to ask myself to whom this library is addressed. Personally, I should have thought that a library list of this kind would be aimed at the new generations of young Jews who might want to know where they fit into the modern world. I am not sure that any of the new titles will be of great help to them.

There is a guide to Hassidism, a book on the essence of Jewish art (whatever that may be), an introduction to Jewish Bible commentary, a book on Judaism and Islam, one on the world of the Midrash and one on exotic Jewish tribes. Of course, there will be people who are interested in one or the other of these subjects, but will it be the new paperback public of young people? Surely, there are many more burning topics, many more immediate problems that needed writing about and for which there is a hungry public of young Jews.

But this kind of approach means coming out of the rut, means that one has to think afresh, means that one has to live in the sixties of the twentieth century—and this, it would seem, the editors of this not so very popular library have failed to do.

DAVID GOITEIN

WITH THE SUDDEN DEATH OF Supreme Court Justice Goitein last weekend, the "Anglo-Saxons" in Israel have lost their most outstanding representative, and Israel has lost a unique personality—a critical and enthusiastic cynic with a sense of humour and a brilliant mind. Above all, he was able to be objective about himself, about Israel and about ourselves. He never fooled himself, not to speak of others. There are not many in Israel of whom one could say this with justice; and there was probably not another who could be so humorously objective.

I had known David Goitein for forty years and in many guises. First, as a student and spare-time Hebrew teacher; as a playwright whose first play, written and performed in Hebrew by his pupils, was staged at the then West Hampstead Town Hall in 1924. Five years later, he had moved to Palestine where he edited



E. DAVID GOITEIN
Much more than a judge

a daily bulletin which became the forerunner of the *Palestine Post*. But he had always been attracted by law and there was an additional incentive for him in the Palestine of the "thirties. He liked to fight—with his head, and increasingly he began to pit himself against what he felt were the excesses of the British legal authorities.

He became known for his energetic defence of Hagana and other underground workers who were brought before the courts. Unlike so many others, however, he never lost his head or forgot that his tongue was a weapon sharper than anything the courts could produce. His legal opponents soon grew to respect the whiplash that went with his wit. The judges secretly enjoyed listening to him; he was such a welcome relief from the more heavy-handed lawyers who stemmed from the continent of Europe. He was probably never happier than in those days when he gave battle as only he could.

NEW WORLD OF DIPLOMACY

After the establishment of the State, he was persuaded to become Israel's first envoy to South Africa. It was a new world for him and he enjoyed it, but he

found to his sorrow that diplomacy and wit expressed with an easy tongue do not always mix. It did not worry him and he continued to speak his mind. But it worried some of the South Africans, and in 1951 Goitein was transferred to Washington. Here, he could enjoy himself in this town of indiscretion and good conversation, but it was realised by those who knew him best that his heart was in the law and that the bench, not the cocktail party, was his real milieu.

ACT OF CIVIL COURAGE

In 1953, came the opportunity. Goitein was appointed to the vacant post in the Supreme Court, and he has left a permanent mark on Israeli law by his personal and unbending attitude to it. And even here, he refused to bow to the sacred cows of convention and silence. What he could not say on the bench, he began to write in the *JEWISH OBSERVER*. Sometimes he wrote under his own name, sometimes under the familiar initials, E.D.G., and more lately as "our legal correspondent in Jerusalem." Behind this change, there was another of Goitein's characteristic acts of civil courage.

A case had come before the courts and a man had been sentenced, and the verdict confirmed by the Supreme Court (where Goitein had not been one of the judges). Then the President stepped in and pardoned the man. In an article in the *JEWISH OBSERVER*, Goitein took public issue with the President. Not only must there be no tampering with the special position of the courts, he argued, but there must also be no evasion of their decisions by any other authority in the land, except the Knesset which makes the laws. There was a great outcry in the Israeli press, and judges were ordered not to write signed articles for the press.

MORE THAN A JUDGE

But Goitein never had to sign his articles. The style was the man. And the man is no more. We mourn his passing at the age of 61 because he was much more than a judge, much more than a lawyer. Much more than an authority on Judaism (one of his last contributions on this subject in the *JEWISH OBSERVER* was his crushing review of Leon Roth's last book), he was to all who knew him an example of a whole man who lived as he wanted to live and who acted as he deemed right, and who feared no one but his God.

His last act before he died last Friday

COMPANY MEETING

TESCO STORES

Progress and Expansion Continues

The 13th annual general meeting of Tesco Stores (Holdings) Limited was held on July 28 in London, Mr. J. E. Cohen (the chairman) presiding. The following is an extract from his circulated address:

It gives the Board much satisfaction that the efforts of everyone concerned in your Company have again resulted in Record Profits for the tenth year running.

The Net Profit of the Group, after deducting taxation and pre-acquisition profits, is £543,521, an increase of £102,617 over last year. Your Directors recommend a Final Dividend of 12½ per cent making 22½ per cent for the year on a capital increased by a 1 for 2 bonus compared with 22½ per cent last year on the smaller capital.

In order to provide additional working capital your Directors are offering to existing Shareholders, by way of rights, ONE New Ordinary Share of 1s. for every EIGHT Shares now held at a price of 10s. per share.

The Board also recommend a Bonus Issue of ONE New Ordinary Share for every FIVE Ordinary Shares held.

In September last year your Company acquired the entire share capital of John Irwin, Sons and Company Limited of Liverpool. This old-established grocery business has more than 200 branches in key positions on Merseyside, in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales.

In October last year we acquired the entire share capital of Harrow Stores (Watford) Limited. We have thus expanded your Company's interests beyond the grocery trade and acquired a fine and flourishing credit drapery company.

I have pointed out in the past that to meet the aggressive competition in our trade we must continue to increase our turnover, and we are doing this by new merchandising and selling techniques at their highest potential. I believe that your Company's price policy is right and that the public appreciate our efforts to give them real value for money, and that we will continue to maintain our lead in the self-service field.

Since my last report we have opened nine Supermarkets in places as far apart as Bristol and Ramsgate, Horsham and Stoke-on-Trent. At the same time the redecoration and refitting of our smaller stores has attracted more customers and increased turnover. We are now at work on some thirty new Supermarkets or sites for them and another fourteen are planned, and we are negotiating for further sites. Many of these new locations are in the Midlands, where we intend to develop our interests even more strongly. We have made our first entry into the North, and from our new base in Liverpool, whilst converting our existing Irwins branches, we are poised to strike out into the thickly populated areas of Lancashire and Yorkshire. Not only shall we be opening new Supermarkets in these areas, but we are ready to consider the purchase of existing groups in districts favourable to our operation. Our aim is to make the name of "TESCO" a welcome sign to shoppers throughout Britain.

The report was adopted and at the subsequent extraordinary general meeting proposals for the capitalisation of reserves, the adoption of a share option scheme for executives and new Articles of Association were sanctioned.

was to write an obituary of his brother-in-law, Avraham Suess, who had died three days earlier. Suess had been for over twenty years the Shell manager in Jerusalem, and had taken over the same job when Shell made way for Paz. His very tall figure was familiar to Jerusalemites and visitors alike. He was always helping someone, and during the siege of Jerusalem it was a miracle that the Arab League snipers missed his prominent bulk as he moved about town ensuring petrol supplies to all who were in need.

WILL SWISS JEWISH LEADERS ACT?

WITH ONLY A MONTH to go before Swiss Jewish community leaders have to present their comment on the new draft law on unclaimed Jewish funds in Swiss banks, there has been some uneasiness about the attitude which the Swiss Jewish leaders will take. They are a much respected group of elder statesmen who have always shown great concern for the good name of Switzerland. They have put the emphasis generally on caution and conservatism rather than on an imaginative approach.

Their attitude will be watched anxiously by most of the parties concerned. Anglo-Jewry appreciates their difficulties, but, at the same time, would greatly regret it if they brought grist to the mill of the opponents of a settlement of these old accounts. It would encourage the opposition of vested interests and a certain bureaucratic hesitation in these matters. The Swiss Federal Council will be very much affected by the degree to which the Swiss Jewish community reacts. It is a critical moment for the Swiss leadership, and one hopes that it will make its opinion unequivocally clear.

WHOSE VOTES WILL BE MISSING?

DISCUSSING THE ISRAELI election prospects with a comparatively unpolitical Jerusalemite last week, he expressed the opinion that his vote and that of 99,999 other Israelis who were spending the summer outside Israel might well have an unexpected effect on the outcome of the election. It is, in fact, one of the imponderables of the election that a hundred thousand Israelis will be abroad for one reason or another on election day.

There are two aspects to this. This missing 100,000 together with the general lack of enthusiasm for the election may well produce one of the smallest polls



SWISS FEDERAL PRESIDENT FRITZ WAHLEN
A certain hesitation

since the establishment of the State. But who will bear the loss? Will it be equally shared among the parties? It is obviously difficult to establish an accurate answer. All parties, it is clear, will lose some votes to the attractions of Europe and the U.S. But some will lose more than others. But who?

My friend had his own opinions based on the Israelis he had met on board ship, at the Cumberland in London and the other hotels in Zurich, Villars, Geneva and Paris that are most popular with the itinerant Israelis. His conclusions were definite. Mapai will lose some votes, the Mizrachi will lose many more and so will the Liberals.

ROSENTHAL'S JUDAICA

HOW MANY PEOPLE know, I wonder, that the *Protocols of Zion* are based on an anti-Napoleonic tract published in Brussels in 1864? Or that the first English edition did not appear here until 1920. It was published by Eyre and Spottiswood, appointed by letters patent printers of the Bible. The Nazis, of course, made good use of the *Protocols*, as the Tsarist police had done before them. A copy of the English edition is available for 2 guineas from the Oxford antiquarian booksellers, A. Rosenthal Ltd., one of whose catalogues has just reached me. It contains mainly a collection of books and documents relating to the history of the Jews in France, including five original 15th century documents in Spanish on vellum for £625, dealing with the Jewish ancestors of Michel de Montaigne.

NASSERISM AFTER NINE YEARS

TIME FOR REAPPRAISAL

- "Today, we find that our revolutionary action has been completed insofar as it concerns our social revolutionary reactivation. We now want revolutionary development. The law has been laid down and proclaimed. The revolutionary law must lead to a revolutionary life . . .
- "The peasants have turned into landowners or are in the process of doing so; and the workers have turned into owners sharing in the management. But they have refused to transform the others into people who own nothing . . .
- "This revolution is new in history. It was a bloodless revolution."

PRESIDENT NASSER ON JULY 26,
IN THE ALEXANDRIA STADIUM.

Were they empty boasts, or were the proclamations and forecasts which President Nasser issued and made in Cairo and Alexandria last week the most significant events that have taken place in the Arab World since the abdication of King Farouk? More important, perhaps, than Israel's weather-rocket; more important, certainly, than any weather-rocket launched in Cairo that day would have been?

There is no simple answer—except one. The Nasser regime of July 1961, or to put it another way, the 1961 vintage Nasserism can no longer be compared with either the pre-Suez Nasserism of 1956 or with the post-Suez Nasserism of 1958, or even of 1960. None of the old Nasser stereotypes fit any longer; be it the Israeli stereo or the Anglo-American

stereo or, for that matter, the popular pro-Nasser stereotypes à la Bustani or of the *Observer-Spectator* type.

The time has come, therefore, for a radical re-assessment of both Nasser and Nasserism in the light of recent events in the Arab world and, even more so, in view of the revolutionary changes which have been proclaimed in Cairo during the last two weeks. What are their implications for Israel, for the western world and for the Afro-Asian countries? Something very big and revolutionary has happened and it has passed almost unnoticed outside Egypt.

For, quite apart from the far-reaching domestic consequences of the nationalisation of the most important sectors of the national economy, this is a real revolution with considerable political implications.



A WISER SADAT
The Red Sea never parted

In fact, it involves a reversal (to a very large extent) of the policy on which President Nasser embarked in 1954, and has persisted in until this day.

But before we can measure the extent of this switch in Nasser's priorities, it is, I believe, essential to appreciate that the change in the direction of Nasser's main interest from the domestic to the foreign late in 1954 did not come about because of his unassuaged hostility to Israel, or because he suffered from a Hitlerian lust for power (as some would have it). Nor was it due to some faulty reasoning or calculation on Nasser's part, nor was it the result of a deliberate attempt to divert the attention of the Egyptian masses away from their own unsolved problems.

SOLUTION BEYOND THE BORDERS

The whole process was clearly much less planned than either Nasser or his opponents would have it. But it developed from much more fundamental causes which forced the change in the general outlook and policy of the Egyptian revolution. By the beginning of 1955, Nasser and his closest colleagues on the Junta, had become aware that there was no possible purely domestic solution to Egypt's basic problems. It was discussed and fully considered by Nasser and his



A NEW SHADOW FALLS ACROSS SYRIA
For Nasser an unblessed union, and the problems came, too

intimates, although the full implications of this shattering conclusion were not realised at the time. But certain decisions were taken which led to the new activist and aggressive foreign policy—both in relation to the Arab countries and to Israel.

Anwar es-Sadat, then the editor of the Junta's principal newspaper and a member of Nasser's inner circle at that time (1955), explained to a visiting British member of Parliament that there was nothing either Nasser or anyone else could do in Egypt without a new and substantial source of national income to finance the enormous reforms that were necessary. And such a source was on hand, he claimed, in the Saudi Arabian oilfields and royalty income. Sooner or later, Sadat said to the British M.P., Saudi oil would be in Egyptian hands. It was the natural line of Egyptian development, first the Sudan and then Saudi Arabia, so turning the Red Sea into an Egyptian lake.

WHEN THE PENDULUM STOPPED SWINGING

It did not quite happen in this way, but Sadat's comment was significant.

Egypt's domestic problems—over-population, land hunger and virtually no natural resources aside from cotton and water—had to be exported; they could only be solved beyond Egypt's borders. Egypt needed capital, oil royalties, Canal tolls and every other form of capital and credit; she needed the markets provided by the other Arab states and she needed their uncultivated lands as an outlet for her surplus population. It was only a matter of time before the political ideology followed to provide a respectable



SYRIAN OFFICIALS TALK OVER THE NEW DECREES
For Nasser's Northern Region, the pendulum stopped too soon

cloak for Egypt's fundamental economic, social and political needs. In this way, the old lame and purely formal concept of Arab unity was infused with a new reality—that of Egyptian need. It gave the Nasserist interpretation of Arabism, and of Arab unity, a new content, and a formidable strength, because it was realistically based on Egyptian national interest—but this was also, in the end, its undoing.

Nasser sensed this danger, it seems, better than most of his Arab opponents and more so than his western admirers and critics. This is why he identified

Arabism and Arab unity in the first place with such negative slogans as anti-Zionism, anti-colonialism, anti-imperialism, and their later incarnations, anti-west, anti-communist, anti-Iraq and anti-Tartar. For the one thing that Nasser could not countenance in his activist propaganda was emphasis on the positive elements of his Arabism; Egyptian national interests would have emerged too nakedly.

Circumstances favoured him for a long time. He was able to present a convincing picture of the identity of Nasserism and Arabism to the Arab world so long as the issue did not become acute. During the formative phase of his policy he was helped in turn by the Bandung Conference, by the follies of the British and French during the Suez crisis, by the subsequent diplomatic rearguard action in the United Nations, and by the United States; by the unfinishing character of the Israeli Sinai campaign and by the diplomatic intervention of the Russians; by Nehru's and Tito's support of Egypt and by the economic aid from the eastern bloc and from the west. All this, and the arms supplied by the Russians and Czechs, contributed to the rapid rehabilitation of Nasser which was climaxed in the union with Syria in 1958. But that was about as far as appearances of an identity of interest between Arabism and Nasserism could go. It was the limit of the swing of Nasser's pendulum.

For Nasser and his advisers had soon learned that Arab unity would not be won by propaganda and goodwill alone.

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Propaganda had to be sustained by subversion, by a political, armed underground which would compel the other Arab governments into an association with Egypt and which would leave President Nasser in a commanding position of authority, but without burdening him with the full responsibility of governing these areas.

Repeatedly, Nasser seemed on the brink of success: in Saudi Arabia, in Jordan, in the Sudan and in the Lebanon—probably never in Iraq. But, in every case, Arab nationalism (and self-interest) proved to be stronger than Nasserist Arabism. The Jordanians, Iraqis, Kuwaitis, Libyans, Lebanese, Sudanese and King Saud began to counterbalance Nasser's underground terrorism with their own brand of police terrorism. And they were successful. By the end of 1957, Nasserism as the expression of Egyptian national interests, presented in the camouflaged dressing of Arab unity, was in full retreat.

IN DEBT FOR £400m.

The prospect of successfully exporting Egypt's domestic problems, and of drawing on other Arab countries for the resources which might help to alleviate, if not to solve, Egypt's plight, was receding rapidly. It was therefore necessary to find an alternative means of tackling Egypt's problems.

But the day of reckoning was again postponed by the unexpected windfalls of 1958, which served to swamp the domestic preoccupations in Cairo. The National Assembly had been put back in cold storage; the critics were again silenced. The press appeared even more than usually uniform. On July 14, 1958, came the uprising against the Hashemites in Baghdad. Nasser basked in its reflected glory. His one major enemy in the Arab world, the Iraqi Premier Nuri es-Said, had been killed by the mob. On the surface it appeared as if Nasser were as great a hero of the Baghdad revolution, as was Kassem. Nasser was riding on the crest of popularity and influence. Even the union with Iraqi oil seemed a possibility. To complete his triumph, the Soviet Union announced that it was prepared to finance Nasser's dream, the Aswan Dam project, and assist in its construction.

But, as suddenly as it had emerged, this promising situation turned sour on Nasser, and again left him virtually on his own with his home front. He had failed to shift his domestic problems; they were still there, and they were now joined by the domestic problems of Syria which were coming to Cairo to roost. The test of strength at home between Nasserism

and Egypt's social difficulties, which Nasser had sought to avoid, was looming larger than ever since Nasser had been unable to export his problems.

And so Nasser turned to the Russians for much more military aid. Unable to export his domestic problems to the Arab world, Nasser had to import ever-increasing foreign aid, and especially Soviet aid, so that he could tackle his constantly mounting troubles at home.

THE REAL REVOLUTION

After two or three false starts, the Five Year Plan was finally settled in 1960, and Nasser began to collect loans and credits to meet its requirements. By July, 1960, Nasser had secured credits amounting to £335 million, and by last week these had reached something like £400 million. A little more than half came from the Soviet bloc, the rest from the United States, both Germanies, Japan, Italy and the International Bank.

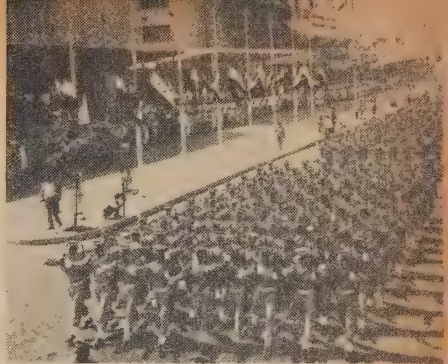
This made possible a speeding up of the sluggish pace at which industrialisation had been moving. It provided badly needed capital and a solid basis for a determined beginning of the plan. This was further assisted by some of the economic consequences of the Suez conflict in 1956. For this provided Nasser with the opportunity to substitute "Egyptianisation"—the taking over of some British, most French and Jewish concerns—for industrialisation. But it was only a temporary expedient and it resulted in a policy of economic featherbedding at the expense of the foreigner. But once these foreign assets—and most others*—were eaten up, as they were by this year, the reckoning had to come. Nasser had no alternative. He had to take the plunge on the eve of the ninth anniversary of the revolution. He had to embark on the New Economic Policy, the real revolution, from which there could be no turning back.

FAILURE OF LAND REFORM

It was a tremendous undertaking. It meant an economic and social upheaval which would extend over years. If it was to be successful, it would require the concentrated efforts of Egypt's best brains and administrators. It would demand the use of Egypt's finance, labour and skill in a strict order of priorities. Otherwise, Egypt would be heading for chaos.

What forced Nasser's hand? Why did

* According to the Bulletin of the National Bank of Egypt (Vol. XIV No. 1, 1961), Egypt's foreign assets declined from £303 million in 1950 to £73 million in 1959, and by today they must be near to zero.



MILITARY ACADEMY CADETS—revolutionary backbone



COMMANDO DASH PAST—into what future?



SYRIANS ON PARADE—officers (above) and men (below) in ninth anniversary review



he choose this moment to embark on a new policy? Were the reasons purely economic or was there another reason? For the demands on his resources will be so great in the next three years that he will be able to meet them only if he can withdraw from some of his foreign and military commitments which have tended to attract his most skilled and able manpower.

If we consider the economic problems to start with, we can get some inkling of the enormity of the difficulties facing Nasser, from a penetrating study of the situation of the U.A.R. by Muhammad Diab, a Syrian economist, which appeared in the June issue of the Beirut *Middle East Forum*.

Mr. Diab reaches a number of conclusions which illustrate the nature of Nasser's task and the effort that will be required from the people of the U.A.R. in the coming years. The land reform, he points out, has not fulfilled its high hopes. Out of the six million acres cultivated in Egypt, only 300,000 had been distributed seven years after the passing of the law. Out of six million Egyptians employed in agriculture, only 110,000 had benefited from the reform after the same seven years.

NASSER'S BITTERNESS

President Nasser, in his speech in Alexandria, had some bitter things to say about the manner in which the law had been abused, and to what extent the *fellah* was still living below the accepted level of subsistence. The land reform, therefore, has not helped Egypt to mobilise her resources and bring about the necessary increase in investment, Mr. Diab concludes.

Yet, if the announced aim of doubling



CAIRO'S "VOICE"
Star propagandist Ahmed Said

the national income is to be achieved, this is the hard core of Egypt's need. Mr. Diab estimates that if Egypt wants to attain the modest figure of £100 per head income per year she will have to invest at home some £4,500 millions—more than three times her current annual national income. Mr. Diab comments mildly that this must be a sobering thought for all concerned.

Moreover, he does not see the Aswan High Dam project as being in any way a solution for the central problem. When it is completed, some time in 1968 or 1969, he says,** Egypt's population will have increased by six million people, so that the additional cultivation through the dam "would just provide for the prospective increase in population."

He concludes, therefore, that only industrialisation can provide the springboard for Egypt's necessary progress. Since, Suez, Egypt has made great strides, but the main increase has been between 1956 and 1959. Oddly enough, the pace slackened again with the launching of the Five Year Plan, and the national income was less in 1960, according to the estimate of the Egyptian Ministry of Finance, than it was in 1959.

The situation in Syria was hardly any better, though the Syrian economy lends itself much more to rapid expansion. In fact, the Syrian national income doubled between 1950 and 1960, but this expan-

sion was not reflected in the economic state of the country. Mr. Diab's explanation is that defence expenditure had exhausted the major part of the Government's resources and of the savings of the Syrian public.

HOW WILL THE WORLD REACT?

Soviet aid to both regions of the United Arab Republic has not reached the dimensions necessary to set the economy on its feet. All it does is to prevent it falling backwards. Therefore, despite the help from outside, the considerable efforts made by the Government and the incentive to the new ruling elite in Egypt—the officers who have received so many benefits—President Nasser found that he had, in fact, to take over himself.

From now on, Nasserism is also in business; in every business in Egypt. Its standing and reputation are now committed in every economic activity. There is no one left to blame for the failure of the economy. The future of Nasserism depends on the success it makes of the revolution which began last week.

One curious by-product of this situation is that if Nasser is to have any chance of succeeding, he will need not only peace, but as little outside disturbance as possible. This is the political aspect of the great switch.

There is also a military side to it. As Mr. Diab has shown, and as every single factor emphasises, Nasser has not the human, labour or financial resources to tackle this job and to maintain so large a military establishment. For this has been inflated with Russian help until it has reached a point where it threatens to choke every new major economic venture—and now the revolution itself.

THE ALTERNATIVES

This then is the situation nine years after the first revolution. How will the west, Israel and the rest of the Arab world meet this new face of Nasserism? Will they encourage it, help it overcome its enormous and almost impossible tasks, or will they exploit the period of difficulty and weakness through which Nasserism will have to pass, if it really wants to tackle Egypt's problems without exporting them?

The situation is not yet as clear-cut as that. Nasser is still active abroad, but it is a fading effort. For the problems that face him at home are far more menacing, far more persistent and far more difficult to overcome than anything he has had to face so far—except perhaps the Israel Army.

Jon Kimche

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** In an article in the U.S. magazine, *Consulting Engineer*, F. C. Livingstone says that judging by the slow progress of the work, "even a crash programme could not now complete the work before 1972."

AFRICA

BOURGUIBA'S AGONISING DILEMMA

IS ARAB AID WORTH THE PRICE ?

from our own correspondent

Tunis :

Last week, President Bourguiba specified the military aid he would like to have from "our friends and allies"—aircraft, tanks, anti-aircraft artillery and volunteers trained in guerilla and partisan warfare—in his struggle to oust the French from Tunisia.

This week, seemingly on the point of severing his last links with the west, he faced the difficult decision of whether to admit this aid, already waiting in token quantities in Amman, Cairo and Tripoli, or to wait on a last hope of the U.N.—or Britain and the U.S.—persuading General de Gaulle to relent and agree upon negotiations over the future of Bizerta and its magnificent harbour.

If he decided to accept the proffered aid—including a company of Jordanian infantry, 250 Egyptian "volunteers" and Sudanese medical units — the problem would be how to get it in. With Vice-Admiral Maurice Amman's French air forces in firm control of Tunisian air space, and flying almost daily reconnaissance missions in the neighbourhood of the airfields at Al Aouina, Sfax and

Gabes (the only fields capable of receiving large transport aircraft), and his sea forces patrolling the sea lanes, there would be little chance of either the men or material getting through if Paris took what a French spokesman at Bizerta described as a "political decision" to prevent this.

Political dynamite : This was the real reason behind the talks which Arab League Secretary-General Hassouna started with Bourguiba last Friday evening, as information Minister Masmoudi was denouncing the west at a press conference. Would the "brother" Arab states risk hostilities with the French, and possible economic sanctions, to help Tunisia ? And, if they would, how could they get their men and equipment into the country ?

Setting aside the first problem, the answer seemed to be to follow the practice of the Algerians who have been bringing in supplies for the 20,000 reserves in western Tunisia for more than two years by way of caravan routes which pass through the Rhadames area on the Libyan border. But connected with this was the larger question, loaded with political dynamite, of overall Algerian aid to the Tunisians.

Early in the Bizerta fighting, when the first attempt at peace talks seemed to have at least a ghost of a chance of succeeding, some minor Algerian spokesman here had stated, in vague and cautious terms, that the F.L.N. was prepared to throw the "full weight" of its support behind the Tunisians.

Exposure or imposition : Algerian Red Crescent ambulances and medical crews were actually pulled back from the frontier zone and sent to Bizerta and at least one of these was shot up just before the July 22 cease-fire. Three battalions of Algerian infantry stationed in the area around Ghardimaou—which was under intensive French air surveillance—were placed in readiness. But they never moved.

Just as in the promised aid from his Arab "brothers" to the east, the question of Algerian assistance posed for Bourguiba an agonising dilemma. To what extent would the movement of such aid toward Bizerta or the Saharan front expose the section of Tunisian soil which they had to cross to massive French air strikes and even, possibly, paratroop landings ?

And, equally important, if he were to commit himself to accepting assistance from his new-found Arab friends, how easy—or difficult—would it be for him to divest his territory of their military presence and political advice once he no longer needed their help ?



STILL HOPING
Tunisia's Mongi Slim with U.N.'s
Bunche and Hammarskjöld

Inviting economic disruption : His answers to these seemingly unanswerable questions will probably determine the final outcome of the Tunisian drama, assuming it reaches the point of no return where U.N. action is excluded and all Anglo-American attempts to mediate prove a failure.

But they must also be shaped by Tunisia's economic dependence upon American aid for the present 60 per cent coverage of her budget, her ties with the franc zone and the fact that fully 80 per cent of her commerce is still conducted with France. To enter into a "full-scale war" would be to invite the complete disruption of Tunisia's economy for a long time to come.

The only alternative—a seemingly unlikely one, unless hostilities were to spread throughout North Africa—would be massive aid from the communist bloc, with the political consequences that this would mean and the threat it carries with it for the future of African democracy.

Amorphous opposition : On the other hand, if Bourguiba decided not to take these terrible risks and to seek a *modus vivendi* which would permit de Gaulle to save face and the French to remain at Bizerta, what about the reaction at home ?

For three weeks now, Tunisia's press and radio have poured out a stream of anti-French abuse unequalled even by the propaganda organs of Egypt at the time of Suez.

The fact that even this has not sufficed to induce a warlike spirit in an es-



HUSSEIN'S TUNISIA CONTINGENT
Still waiting

entially peace-loving, rather bucolic people, does not alter the fact that, in the eyes of the younger Neo-Destour leaders—Ahmed ben Salah and Tyeb Mehiri are the names most often mentioned—Bourguiba has now committed himself almost irrevocably.

That the cadres of the Neo-Destour are solidly loyal to Bourguiba, and would remain so even in the eventuality of a tactical retreat, or some temporary return to "Bourguibaism", is not doubted by those observers here who have made a careful study of Tunisian opinion. The danger lies rather in two principal opposition movements, both amorphous but gradually increasing in strength, which lie outside the Neo-Destour.

One is a sort of temporary alliance of the traditionalists of the "holy city" of Kairouan, still a stronghold of Moslem orthodoxy where Bourguiba's reformist ideas have not always been appreciated, with the remaining leaders of the Vieux-Destour and the remnant of Youssefism, chiefly in Sousse, Sfax, Djerba and a few other places in the south.

Irony: For the moment, there is practically no internal opposition to Bourguiba. Neither the elders of Kairouan nor the Youssefists of Djerba are anywhere but solidly behind the government, and any illusions which some French quarters may have on this score are dangerous ones indeed.

The only group which could conceivably endanger Bourguiba's position—if it were at present strong enough to do so, and it is not—is the neo-communist circle behind Dr. Slimane ben Slimane and the staff of *La Tribune du Progrès* which was, last week, openly and jubilantly crying for Soviet aid. The voice of Dr. ben Slimane will probably remain largely unheard during the "Arab" phase of the Tunisian crises. Later, if there were to be a more dangerous phase, his partisans would have their day.

For Bourguiba, once seen almost everywhere in the Arab world as "the man of the west," there must be something ironical about the fact that, for the first time in its recent history, he has provided the Arab League not only with its chance of unanimously adopting a political resolution, but also with agreeing upon its implementation.

Something to ponder: But he is also realist enough to know—as so many others before him learned only at great cost—that you cannot have your resolution and enjoy it, too. That is the lesson he is pondering this week as Tunisia still trembles on the edge of war. Reports that U.A.R. aid was "on the way" were being treated by western diplomats here as more of a demonstration than a threat.



NKRUMAH ON THE GRAND TOUR—THIS WEEK IN POLAND
Nearer home, a hint of an unholy trinity—nationalism, communism and religion

PREACHING ISLAM MILITANT CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED IN SENEGAL

from our own correspondent

Dakar:

One of the more striking developments on the local scene is an attempt to revive Moslem "militantisme" among a people known for their devotion to the Islamic faith. Both Morocco and the U.A.R. have introduced a religious note into their propaganda efforts among the people of Senegal.

It is not that they are preaching fanaticism or urging religious intolerance, but that the emphasis is being put upon the fact that Senegal, an independent country with an overwhelming Moslem majority, has a Roman Catholic President and that, "as everybody knows," Catholic Presidents are subject to the pressures of Catholic missionaries who are, in turn, agents of the French Government.

During the days of the French administration, Moslem religious leaders, or marabouts, were in the pay of the authorities and kept the people submissive and tightly under their control. Today, with both Morocco and the U.A.R. intent upon using Islam to further their political purposes, they are turning to the marabouts for support in their campaign to convince the Senegalese that there is a major part for them to play in the Moslem world, if only they can rid themselves of the Catholic missions and their alien influences.

In return, a mosque: Some of the marabouts, like Haji Ibrahim Niasse and Sy Tidjani, are extremely popular and

have followers throughout the African continent. Niasse is said to have connections which extend as far as the Moslem republics of the Soviet Union.

He was first induced to take part in the "Islam militant" campaign by the late King Mohammed V of Morocco during a visit to Rabat at the head of a goodwill mission of pilgrims. In return for Niasse's support, Mohammed promised to help in the spread of Koranic teaching in Senegal and elsewhere in Africa and found the cash for a new mosque now being built in Dakar, for which some staff will be sent from Morocco.

The U.A.R., for its part, made available about thirty scholarships for Senegalese, many of them at al-Azhar University, the main training ground for President Nasser's Moslem agitators. But this project has been bogged down somewhere in the Dakar administrative apparatus, providing an opportunity for the U.A.R. to hint at the dark doings of President Senghor and his alleged Catholic advisers.

Marabouts at loggerheads: Some marabouts, including, to Morocco's disappointment, Niasse, have openly expressed their support for the U.A.R. which, they have been telling meetings of the faithful in rural Senegal, is the true leader of the Moslem world. But their impact so far has been slight, since the marabouts themselves are often at loggerheads, the result

of traditional conflicts between the sects which they head, conflicts which the French are said to keep burning.

Some political observers here in Dakar claim to have detected a link between the drive for a Moslem revival conducted by Arab nationalists and the anti-state campaign being conducted by Arab nationalists and the anti-state campaign being conducted by the orthodox Marxist opposition represented by the Parti Africain de l'Indépendance, whose open revival resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of its leader, Majmout Diop. Slogans inscribed on the walls of the President's home demand the release of Diop and a change in the regime.

The link is seen in the fact that both the Moslem religious leaders and the political opposition harp on Senghor's creed which, it is claimed, makes him unfit for the Presidency of a people profoundly devoted to the Koran.

Until 1967: To counter this line, Premier Mamadou Dia, who is also under fire from the opposition, but on political grounds, announced recently that, during his pilgrimage to Mecca, he had decided, after conferences with King Saud, to convene a pan-Islamic conference in Dakar before the end of the year.

This pan-Islamic conference, incident-



PRESIDENT SENGHOR OF SENEGAL
A hint of dark doings

tally, seems to have become a hot potato which is being passed rapidly around the Moslem world. The idea for it originated with Northern Nigeria's Prime Minister Sir Ahmadu Bello who put it up to King Saud.

King Saud, however, "did not like tak-

ing the initiative" (according to Sir Ahmadu in an interview in Cairo). However, all those he had put the idea to were in favour of "my suggestion"—including Presidents Nasser, Ayub Khan and Chehab and the Shah of Persia. He was going on to Amman to put the idea to Hussein.

There was no proposed agenda, he told the Cairo questioner. He had not put one forward. "I am only a small boy. I have to go and convene the meeting. Whoever is going, will prepare the agenda". With that, he was off to Hussein.

Hussein was impressed with the idea and, last week-end, took it back to Saud when he visited Mecca—but the Saudi monarch, he found, had already palmed it off on Mamadou Dia.

If it takes place at all, it is doubtful whether Senegal will be the venue, at least not while a Catholic President remains in office, which he is destined to do until 1967.

Sir Ahmadu, temporarily pushed off his own perch, returned home after asking Nasser if he could arrange for a mission of industrialists and financiers to visit Northern Nigeria "and perhaps we may be able to come to some sort of agreement whereby our two countries would benefit."

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BOOKS

WHAT IS HE LIKE?

I have just read four books* which set out to tell the story of Gamal Abdel Nasser, the man, and of Nasser, the ruler of Egypt and Syria. Robert St. John's *The Boss* is the latest and the most readable of them. He tells the now familiar story extremely well and with reasonable fairness. One can hardly ask for more. Except, perhaps, for one thing: is this really a portrait of the true Nasser, or is it one more picture of the Nasser projected by his supporters and opponents?

Unfortunately, Mr. St. John has not had sufficient opportunities to study the man; he might well have produced the answer to most of our questions if he had been able to write more of the book from first-hand evidence. For, even with the limitations of his material, Mr. St. John shows that he is a perceptive and colourful writer. But one has the feeling that the larger part of the material he has assembled comes from familiar secondary sources rather than from the discoveries of some fresh digging.

Mr. Wynn was more fortunate. As the Middle East correspondent of the American Associated Press, he had many opportunities to observe Nasser at close range, and in a way to get to know him more intimately. His book is probably the most valuable of the quartette because of this, and his evidence carries considerable weight. He shows very effectively to what extent the old slights of the British have coloured the outlook of Nasser and his friends. It gave them the cue for much of their activity before and after the revolution: Nasser (not unlike Ben-Gurion) was more concerned to have Egypt respected by the foreigners than to have her loved by them. It was a trait that many of his opponents were inclined to underrate. But, despite his unique opportunity, Wynn somehow fails

to get underneath the skin of the man. He remains, after everything, the man we know: *Nasser of Egypt* helps us to understand Nasser but it does not help us to get to know the real man.

Mr. Joesten's *Nasser* covers much the same ground as does St. John, but in a rather more pedestrian and less informative manner. All these writers draw heavily on Sadat's account of the early years of the revolution; but none seems to have attempted to check how accurate this is. They all have the same stories, the same anecdotes.

The last of these books, *Behind the Egyptian Sphinx*, sets out to reveal the secrets of the Nasserist conspiracy, a kind of extension of the Nazi-communist collusion. It is very colourful, it has some interesting facts, and some rather wild conclusions about the future of Nasserism. The authors see an alliance between Nasser, the Islamic world, a reunited Germany and Moscow as the real menace that threatens us with the third world war. It is more of an argument than a portrait, and its principal weakness is that it tries to prove too much with too little evidence.

Peter Gaunt

SCHOLARSHIP OR HEARSAY?

THE IDEA OF THE JEWISH STATE, by Ben Halpern; 492 pp., bibliography, index; (*Harvard University Press*; London—*Oxford University Press*) 48s.

When a writer describes something which he has witnessed with his own eyes and investigated on the spot while it was happening, interviews the participants and checks their claims while their memories are still fresh and the evidence still green, it is usually declared, with an undertone of contempt, to be "journalism". But when some professor or graduate comes along and writes another book based on the writings of these same journalists, and adds to it the artificial trappings of the modern American schools of historians, with appendices on assumptions, methods and terms, and an indiscriminate mish-mash of bibliographies, meaningless footnotes and acknowledgements, then the book becomes a respected Harvard history—even when the author commits gaffes for which the journalist would have been sacked without a moment's grace.

Yet it would be unfair to blame Mr. Halpern for the book which he has perpetrated. He has clearly worked hard and conscientiously in order to turn out this

sociological explanation of the history of the Zionist idea from its beginnings last century to the conclusion of the War of Independence and the creation of the Arab refugee problem. He has read, and quotes from, some four hundred books by journalists or by authors who based their books on the work of journalists or reporters. Some of these quotations are interesting and worth preserving, but most of Mr. Halpern's text is little more than a summary history, re-written in that sociological jargon peculiar to so many American writers (though Baron and Sachar, and in another context, George Kennan, have shown that Americans can write good, simple and effective English). Unfortunately, Mr. Halpern belongs to the unconverted, and the general reader to whom he addresses himself will find the going far from easy.

One would not complain if the journey were worthwhile. But in all this welter

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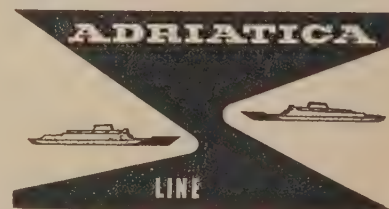
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* THE BOSS, by Robert St. John; 288 pp., index; (*Arthur Barker*) 21s. NASSER OF EGYPT, by Wilton Wynn; 213 pp., no index; (*Arlington Books, Cambridge, Mass.*) \$3.95

NASSER: THE RISE TO POWER, by Joachim Joesten; 224 pp., index; (*Od-hams*) 21s.

BEHIND THE EGYPTIAN SPHINX, by Irving Sedar and Harold Greenberg; 171 pp., index; (*Chilton Company, Philadelphia*) \$4.

of sociology one looks in vain for an explanation of Zionism that really explains it. Lichtheim was far more perceptive in his shorter book on German Zionism, and he arrived at some precise conclusions. Mr. Halpern's only real conclusion is that he needs another volume like this in order to analyse Israeli society, and so complete this study of the idea of the Jewish State. Having worked my passage, all I can say is, give me Gunther the journalist, or Kennan the diplomat as a guide, but preserve me from these indigestible studies by professional socialhistorians.

Jon Kimche

JUST A MINUTE, MR. FRAENKEL

THE JEWISH PRESS OF THE WORLD, edited by Josef Fraenkel; 104 pp.; (Cultural Department of the World Jewish Congress) 7s. 6d.

There are 933 Jewish papers, journals and periodicals in the world, and Mr. Fraenkel, with devoted determination here lists them all, together in many cases with the names not only of their editors but also of their editorial boards, plus such other useful information as their publishers and their political affiliation. But he comes an unfortunate cropper with his ready, far too ready, acceptance of the papers' own circulation figures. Some otherwise honest newspapers abroad think nothing of stooping to white lies about their circulation in order to boost their reputation with advertisers. In this country, where there is an Audit Bureau of Circulations, an independent body of assessors and accountants, this sort of practice is frowned upon. A paper either has an ABC certificate (as in the case of the JEWISH OBSERVER) or coyly keeps its circulation to itself (as in the case of the *Jewish Chronicle*). But this doesn't stop some of the lesser lights among the Anglo-Jewish press from boasting of circulations which they would be delighted to have but which, in fact, bear more relationship to their editors' dreams than to fact. Mr. Fraenkel would have improved upon the service he provides in this fifth edition of his guide if he had insisted upon some independent proof of circulation figures.

There need be no doubts, however, about the circulation figures given by international organisations for their own publications. Few of them carry advertisements and the only people they can hope to impress are those who have to foot the bill. I wonder how impressed the Executive of the Jewish Agency will be with the discovery (based upon my own cursory addition) that its various bodies and

associates are dispatching more than three million copies of their publications from Israel alone every year. Some are just news-sheets (usually out-dated by the time they arrive), others are more weighty journals. Taking the simple figure of one shilling, probably an underestimate, as the cost of producing, printing and mailing each one of these publications, the Agency's publications in Israel are costing £150,000 annually—or the price of half a million trees. Just think, if this money were to be put into trees and the trees when fully grown were pulped, the number of publications the Agency could publish would be increased ten-fold. It's only a thought.

G.D.P.

DISAPPOINTING FABIAN PAMPHLET

ADEN, THE PROTECTORATES AND THE YEMEN, by Reginald Sorensen; 30pp., maps, bibliography; (*Fabian International and Commonwealth Bureaux*) 3s.

This is one of the most disappointing pamphlets to bear the Fabian imprint. Although the publishers tell us that Mr. Sorensen "has travelled widely in Africa and Asia, including Aden and the Yemen," the implication of close personal knowledge is dashed by the author's own confession in his foreword that "my first-hand experience is confined to a brief visit to Aden and the Yemen." This is unfortunately obvious in the dead hand with which Sorensen dissects a clutch of studies, travel books and government reports to provide the bare bones of his pamphlet, bones upon which very little flesh is allowed to grow. He is aware, for example, of Russian and Chinese influence in the Yemen, but scarcely of its scale and not at all of the implications this has for the British position in the region. He notes the pervasiveness of Egyptian propaganda in Aden and thereabouts, but dwells hardly at all on the more direct links between Cairo and local nationalists. But a greater shortcoming is Sorensen's failure to comprehend that the freedom of choice he advocates for the peoples of Aden Colony and Protectorate must, in the nature of things, be incompatible with those British strategic and military interests he is anxious to safeguard.

C.P.

THE HOLY TONGUE

THE FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN HEBREW LITERATURE, by David Patterson; 59 pp.; (*Liberal Jewish Synagogue*) 2s.6d.

This little book contains the text of

two lectures delivered by Mr. Patterson at the beginning of last year. The first of them, which examines the work of Mendele Mocher Sefarim, is of outstanding interest. In it, Patterson traces the development of modern Hebrew and brings out the fact that it had its first renaissance, not in the ghettos and "Pale of Settlement" of eastern Europe, but in Germany—the same Germany which produced the original settlers of Naharya, who could still say very little more than "shalom" and "ken" thirty years after they had left their native Frankfurt, Berlin or Dessau for ever.

The second lecture deals with Bialik's poetry against the background of earlier poems by other writers, and is a sensitive analysis of his work. It is closely woven, so to speak, and leads up to some well chosen extracts from Bialik's writings logically and powerfully. A half-crown spent on this paperback will be a half-crown well spent indeed.

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HOUSING WILL BE ABSORPTION'S CRUCIAL TEST IN COMING YEAR

When a newcomer reaches Israel he will send up prayers of gratitude only if he receives a home. Quite properly, therefore, both the Jewish Agency and the Ministry of Labour (which is the government department responsible for housing) have been watching with extreme anxiety the accommodation demands that are accompanying the rising graph in immigration. They know that they will be storing up trouble if adequate housing is not forthcoming. This is both an immediate and long-term problem, for housing is the linch-pin of absorption.

The scramble: A scramble for capital is taking place in order to build flats and houses in Jerusalem, in immigrant towns right across the country, and in new development areas such as Arad and Korazin. This search for money for building does not only take place in the public sector. There is a desperate shortage of homes for private individuals already firmly established but in the lower income groups; and here schemes have been working for the past two years on a building society framework, called the "Saving for Building" plan, and through long-term mortgages at restricted interest free of income tax.

But the problem remains especially acute for today's newcomers, and here J.P.A. supporters will be glad to know of the steps now being taken through the Jewish Agency together with the Ministry to provide a roof over the immigrant's head.

A village in which absorption of new immigrants has been proceeding well is Dimona, in the heart of the Negev. Here, no less than 100 new families are being absorbed every month and during the past few weeks many new houses were erected there. In Maalot, on the uplands of Western Galilee, 130 housing units were erected last month and the total in this region will reach 600 before the end of the year.

New areas: Today's estimate of housing requirements in development areas alone has reached 10,000 dwellings. A development area is defined as a region which the national interest requires to be speedily developed and cultivated irrespective of the prospects of early returns for the investment. These regions are mostly situated on the borderlands, and are invariably hilly, rock-strewn and

remote. Employment in them in the first instance is usually under the auspices of the Jewish National Fund, which prepares the land through afforestation and clearance for ultimate settlement. In such areas housing is naturally the first requirement of the hundreds of labourers, and this is why the Jewish Agency's budget for building will be largely absorbed in them.

There are good prospects in Israel today for house-building to be financed by overseas investors, mainly from North and South America. Various groups of potential investors have of late been sending survey teams to Israel. One of these, the well-known New York development company of Marcusi, plans to build 1,000 small flats at low rentals in which it will share the financing with official bodies.

Between 1948-60, some 240,000 housing units were erected in Israel. This is the breakdown:

Immigrant housing	129,080
Rural settlements	53,550
Housing schemes for settled population	52,745
Other housing	6,074

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol told an American delegation this week that the intention was to build a further 150,000 housing units within the next five years. This would, at current prices, cost £240 million sterling.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Grove of a thousand trees in memory of the late Harry Furst, Founder and Life President of Glasgow Poale Zion, Honorary Officer of the Jewish National Fund and Joint Palestine Appeal, Member of Jewish Brigade—1st World War, by his Family, Friends and his numerous Colleagues of all Parties; 100 trees in memory of Harry and Rachel Zeffert and their son Jack by Godfrey Cherns; 70 trees in the name of Wolf Goldberg, M.B.E., on the occasion of his 70th birthday by Leeds Poale Zion; 60 trees in memory of Solomon and Sarah Rosenstein by Harry and Joe Rosenstein; 60 trees in memory of Solomon and Sarah Rosenstein by Debby Billgorri and Annie King.

Fifty trees in the name of Mr. and Mrs. Solomon Weiss on the occasion of their golden wedding; 50 trees in the name of Mrs. Margaret Doniger on the occasion of Independence Day Dinner, 24th April, 1961; 40 trees in the name of Mr. and Mrs. I. Sclar on the occasion of their 40th Wedding Anniversary; 30 trees in memory of his two brothers Benjamin and Harris Seals by Mr. S. Seals; 25 trees in the names of Juliet Ann and David Bernard Kalms on the occasion of their marriage, by the Stockton-on-Tees Hebrew Congregation.

Seventeen trees in the name of His Grace The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Fisher, by K. Battsek; 15 trees in memory of her mother, Mrs. N. Sherman, by Mrs. A. Kreitzman; 15 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Robert Toms on the occasion of their 1st wedding anniversary; 13 trees in memory of Mrs. Claudine Najjar, on her first Yahrzeit, by Mrs. Denise Josephs; 13 trees in the names of Phyllis E. Astor and Harvey D. Miller on the occasion of their marriage, by their bridal attendants, Rosalind Astor, Yvonne Fisher, Nina Fisher and Ian Solomon.



New houses spring up in the Jerusalem Corridor.

J P A - J N F NEWS

BRITISH AMBASSADOR TOURS ISRAEL'S NORTH



Mr. and Mrs. Hancock cruise along one of the canals created out of the Huleh marshes.



Surveying the stony landscape of Korazin.

Patrick Hancock, British Ambassador to Israel, and Mrs. Hancock recently toured J.N.F. development projects in Upper Galilee with settlement and afforestation experts as their guides.

They visited the Huleh drainage region and travelled over the 5,000 acres which constitute the site of Korazin, today considered priority number one in Israel's development programme. Mr. Hancock has been in London on leave and this is

what he said this week of the J.N.F.'s work in Israel's north:

"I have always been interested in trees and I think that the activities of the J.N.F.'s Land Development Department in the way of afforestation and reclamation has no parallel anywhere in the world. At Korazin my wife and I were accompanied by Mr. Sharon Weitz. It struck me that the J.N.F. in this area is literally making land almost as in a factory. We saw the whole area covered

with enormous stones, but I am convinced that by the time the J.N.F. has finished with it, it will be turned into flourishing farmland."

The Korazin region lies between the northern shore of Lake Tiberias and the Syrian frontier. It had a visit recently from the President of the State, accompanied by Moshe Dayan, Minister of Agriculture, and by Deputy Defence Minister Peres and the Chief of the Defence Staff.

SAMMY DAVIS : A DATE FOR J.N.F.

One of Sammy Davis's commitments when he arrives in London shortly is a gala evening at the Prince of Wales Theatre. The performance, in aid of the Cavendish Group, a Younger J.N.F. Commission for young marrieds, will be on Wednesday, August 23, and tickets, at 5 gns., 3 gns., 2 gns. and one guinea are available from Anthony Fine, HYDe Park 3691 or CREscent 0394.

In addition, it is hoped that Sammy Davis will appear on Tuesday, October 10, at the Palace Theatre, Manchester, at a gala sponsored by the Manchester J.N.F. Commission.

NEW MANCHESTER GROUP

A new J.N.F. Commission for young married couples in Manchester was recently formed at a meeting at the home of Mr. & Mrs. Irvine Harris. The group proposes to undertake a specific project identifying it with a region in Israel. The

meeting had the advice of Martin Green, joint J.N.F. treasurer in Manchester.

Officers elected: Chairman, Irvine Harris; treasurer, Peter Kurer; joint secretaries, Mrs. Glicher, Mrs. Hilton.

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IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Fanny and Simon James Lewis on the occasion of their 40th wedding anniversary; Paul Torz and Doreen Daly on the occasion of their marriage by Abe Daly and Jack Torz; Roger Keith Shippeck on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents, Mr. Ralph and Mrs. Dinah Chippeck; Sam Taylor by the Jewish Ex-Servicemen of Montague Burton Ltd., Hudson Road Mills, Leeds; Nigel Gregory Donn on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents Cllr. Leslie and Mrs. Donn; Mendel Sokolow on the occasion of his 70th birthday by the Dun St. Bet Hamedrash Hagadol in co-operation with the New Road Synagogue; Lisa Sharon Berkeley on the occasion of her birth by her parents.

Dr. Rosa Rivlin by the Aid to Israel Group; Helena Cohen and Martin Landsman on the occasion of their marriage by their parents; Natalie Antoinette Sender and Lewis John Hurwitz on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bride; Helen Gorroway and Joseph Cole on the occasion of their marriage by the parents of the bridegroom; Alan David Sherman on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Mr. and Mrs. Myer Refson on the occasion of their silver wedding by the Sunderland Joint Zionist Council; Michael Hofbauer on the occasion of his barmitzvah by friends of the family.

JPA - JNF NEWS



Maurice Yameogo, President of Upper Volta, plants a tree in Israel. At a dinner given in his honour, President Yameogo, who is also president of the Council of the Entente of Togo, Upper Volta, Ivory Coast and Dahomey, referred to the planting of 50 million trees as "one of Israel's greatest achievements." The President planted the sapling on Mount Herzl. He was accompanied by J.N.F. chairman Jacob Tsur.

HACKNEY LINKS WITH HAIFA

Mrs. Stiftel-Lipman, headmistress of the Clapton Jewish Day School, reports enthusiastically on her recent visit to Israel with nine of her senior pupils. The tour had been arranged under the auspices of the J.N.F. Youth and Education department.

Of an excursion to an afforestation area, she says: "The planting of trees, in which Israeli school children also participated, made a very deep impression upon the youngsters. They integrated easily into the Israeli way of life, establishing lasting friendships."

One outcome of the visit was the official linking of the borough of Hackney with the municipality of Haifa. Mrs. Stiftel-Lipman, who is a Councillor of Hackney, reported that the formalities had been completed and her pupils were now "citizens" of Haifa as well as of Hackney.

J.P.A. STAFF APPOINTMENT

Newly appointed Special Representative to assist in fund-raising at J.P.A. head office in Great Russell Street is 50 years old Gerald Shaffer, South African-born solicitor.

Commissioned in the Union Defence Forces Military Intelligence during the war, Mr. Shaffer served as an information officer in North Africa, Italy and the United Kingdom. On demobilisation he joined the South African Group of Companies which canalised the investment operations of African Palestine Investments, Binyan and Palestine Cold Storage in Israel. Later, he founded and

became the first Director of the Economic Bureau of the S.A. Zionist Federation. Among the well-known South Africans with whom he has worked in Israel are Jacob Geri, Michael Comay and Louis Pincus, now Jewish Agency Treasurer.

Subsequently, Mr. Shaffer returned to South Africa where he embarked on a commercial career and became a member of the council of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce.

A former member of the South African Zionist Federation, on which both his brothers had served previously, Mr. Shaffer has come to settle in Britain with his wife, Dr. Vera Sarif, who is a member of a family prominent in Zionist activities, and their three young sons.

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

E. LONDON: The Staff, Heywood Williams, 3 Coate Street, E.2, £14.1.6. Mr. G. Mednitsky, 34 St. Marks Rise, E.8, £4.5.0. Mr. Phillips, 211 Amburst Road, E.8, £3.0.0. R.K.S. Furniture, 57 Redchurch Street, E.2, £2.2.0. Mr. Lewis Kay, 58 Commercial Street, E.1, £2.2.0. Messrs. R. Goodman Ltd., 2 Swanfield Street, E.2, £2.1.11. Mr. H. Fels, 75 Redchurch Street, E.2, £2.0.0.

E.C. LONDON: Hatton Garden Diamond Dealers, 87 Hatton Garden, E.C.1, £86.17.0. Per Mr. M. Meng.

N. LONDON: Mr. W. Rich, 51 Hounsden Road, Winchmore Hill, N.21, £7.19.4. Mr. H. Sigler, 15 Manor Drive, N.14, £5.5.0. Mrs. Maimie Brickman and Family, 57 Brim Hill, N.2, £5.0.0. Mr. A. Freedman, 1 Passmore Gardens, Bowes Park, N.11, £3.17.6. Mr. Lederman, 28 Osbaldeston Road, N.16, £3.6.0. Mr. G. Kays, 5 Harford Walk, N.2, £2.17.5. Mr. A. Levy, 2 Manor Drive, N.14, £2.12.0. Mrs. Shoot, 8 Brownlow Court, Lyttleton Road, N.2, £2.10.0. Dr. Liebster, 8 Vivian Way, N.2, £2.9.8. Mrs. Koppel, 12 Vivian Way, N.2, £2.7.11. Mrs. J. R. Brott, 11 Morton Way, Southgate, N.14, £2.6.0. Mrs. E. J. Fishburn, 13 Howard Walk, N.2, £2.5.11. Mr. S. H. Smulevich, 10 Brownlow Court, Lyttleton Road, N.2, £2.5.6. Mr. I. Gottlieb, 99 Brim Hill, N.2, £2.2.3. Mrs. P. Levy, 31 Lakenheath, Southgate, N.14, £2.2.2. Mrs. Frankel, 12 Greenhalgh Walk, N.2, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mrs. L. Lesser, 5 Allingham Court, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3, £5.2.0. Mrs. L. B. Sigler, 49b Elsworth Road, N.W.3, £4.1.0. Mrs. L. Eschwege, 11 Heath Court, Frogna, N.W.3, £3.15.0. Mr. D. Sharp, 14 Allingham Court, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3, £3.11.0. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Nicholls, 155 Beaufort Park, N.W.11, £3.5.0. Mrs. Biencenfeld, 14 Arkwright Road, N.W.3, £3.3.0. Mrs. Peskin, 32 Eton Court, Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £3.2.0. Mr. Kurt Kingsfield, 50 West Heath Drive, N.W.11, £2.17.0. Mr. Lunn, 73 Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £2.10.0. Mr. Kasriel, 46 Eton Court, Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £2.7.0. Mr. R. Hahn, 55 Gilling Court, Belsize Grove, N.W.3, £2.4.6. Mr. Kleinman, 5 Moreland Close, N.W.11, £2.2.0. Mrs. J. Ross, 7 Spianards Close, N.W.11, £2.0.6. Mr. H. Tischler, 16 Beaufort Drive, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mrs. Blumenthal, 5 Eton Garages, off Eton Avenue, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mr. Leo Heller, 69b Belsize Gardens, N.W.3, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Kaye, 6 West Heath Drive, N.W.11, £2.0.0.

MISCELLANEOUS: Mr. I. Segall, 363 Ripple Road, Barking, £2.13.3. Mr. Samuel Paige, 37 Heddon Court Avenue, Cockfosters, £2.13.0. Mr. S. Bluston, 42 Courtyard Avenue, Ilford, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Gerrard, 413 Ilford Lane, Ilford, £2.0.0.

BLACKPOOL: Mrs. S. Angel, 39 Maids Vale North, £8.16.0. Mr. J. Levy, 28 Longton Road, £4.5.6. Mr. C. Freedman, 56 Oxford Road, £3.10.0. Mr. D. Baker, 36 Tipping Street, £3.3.6. Mr. B. Bernard, 100 Devonshire Road, £2.14.0.

BOLTON: Mr. H. Senior, 53 Albert Road West, £5.0.0. Mrs. Cohen, 145 Albert Road West, £2.12.6. **BRADFORD:** Mr. S. Pozanski, 11a Park View Road, £4.11.6. Mrs. B. Ross, 49 Southfield Road, £3.19.7.

HALE: Mr. Levine, The Crest, Park Hill Road, £5.13.0. Mrs. Ellison, The Hermitage, Carlton Road, £3.2.0. Mr. Rubin, Red Roofs, Broad Lane, £2.3.0.

HULL: All at 4 Belgrave Drive, £7.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Levy, 235 Boulevard, £3.15.0.

LEEDS: (All at £2.12.0.) Miss K. Antrobus, 2 Limetree Avenue, 17. Mr. D. Adams, 7 Moorland Gardens, 17. Mr. B. Berg, 357 Street Lane, 17. Mr. M. Brostoff, 2 Limetree Avenue, 7. Mr. I. M. Brill, 56 Primley Park Avenue, 17. Mr. H. Brown, 28 Nunroyd Road, 17. Mr. P. Benjamin, 8 Wigton Grove, 17. Mr. M. Bloom, 82a Allerton Grange Rise, 17. Mr. I. R. Bloom, 13 Bentcliffe Avenue, 17. Mr. T. J. Burman, 67 The Drive, 8. Mr. J. L. Chwick, 12 Sandmoor Avenue, 17. Mr. S. Cope, 140 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. J. Ellis, 355 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. L. Fisher, 17 York Place, 1. Mrs. L. Falner, 9 Broomhill Avenue, 17. Mr. H. Franks, 454 Street Lane, 17. Mr. A. Fish, 8 Earlswood Avenue, 8. Mr. E. K. Frieze, 2 Park Lane, 8. Mr. A. L. Frieze, 345 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. L. Goldman, 5. Bentcliffe Lane, 17. Mr. D. Gorwitz, 8 Highmoor Avenue, 8. Mr. S. Glass, 39 Allerton Grange Way, 17. Mr. A. V. Gould, 487 Street Lane, 17. Mr. Grant, 33 Oakwell Crescent, 8. Mr. S. J. Grant, Sheriston, The Fairway, Alwoodley Lane. Mr. R. Goldberg, 101 Alwoodley Lane, 17. Mr. Todd, 40 Merion Street, 1. Mr. A. Goodman, 37 The Drive, 17. Mr. M. Harrison, 470 Street Lane, 17. Mr. L. Hickman, 61 The Crescent, 16. Mr. S. J. Jackson, 37 Moorland Drive, 17. Mr. H. Jackson, 408 Street Lane, 17. Mr. R. Jackson, 27 King Lane, 1. Mrs. R. Joseph, 37 Devonshire Avenue, 8. Mr. D. Kleinman, 12 Whinbrooke Gardens, 17. Mr. H. Levin, 16 Westcombe Avenue, 8. Mr. N. Lurie, 3 Moorland Garth, 17. Mr. M. Lawrence, 18 Allerton Avenue, 17. Mr. J. Lewis, 180 Street Lane, 8. Mr. J. Landy, 75 Kirkgate, 1. Mr. L. Levinson, 56 Kedleston Road, 8. Mr. H. Lee, 261 Lidgett Lane, 8. Mr. J. Lipman, 881 Scott Hall Road, 17. Mr. C. M. Lee, 17 St. Phillips Street, 3. Mr. A. Livingstone, 21 Moorland Drive, 17. Mr. A. Miller, 10 Nursery Lane, 17. Mr. M. Nagley, 20 Allerton Avenue, 17. Mr. I. Ross, 24 Belvedere Road, 17. Mr. S. Ross, 994 Scott Hall Road, 17. Mr. A. Rose, 61 North Street, 7. Mr. Martin Rosenhead, Flat 2, Langham Mount, Bowdon, Cheshire. Mrs. M. Rosenhead, Flat 2, Langham Mount, Bowdon, Cheshire. Mr. M. Ross, 30 Moorland Drive, 17. Mr. C. Sandberg, 1 Roxholme Grove, 8. Mr. N. Silverman, 570 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. Stride, 15 Falkland Rise, 17. Mr. J. Silver, 12 Lower Brigate, 1. Mr. S. Tynes, 385 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. G. Vure, 3 Broomhill Crescent, 17. Mr. M. Walden, 6 Highmoor Avenue, 17. Mr. J. Walsh, 4 Halcyn Hill, Mrs. S. Zucker, 620 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. R. Zucker, 822 Harrogate Road, 17. Mr. S. Cohen, 35 Nunroyd Road, 17. £3.0.0. The Misses C. E. and B. Gilbert, 105 Stainburn Crescent, 17. £3.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Myers, 33 Brimley Park, 17. £3.0.0. Mr. L. Perry, 16 Moor Allerton Crescent, £2.15.3. Mr. F. Price, 36 Kedleston Road, 8. £2.12.6. Mr. and Mrs. Dewidels, 8 Sandringham Gardens, 17. £2.10.0. Mrs. Brown, 3 Arlington Road, 8. £2.6.0. Mr. and Mrs. A. Flowers, 448 Street Lane, 17. £2.3.6. Mr. and Mrs. S. Dyson, 41 Moorland Drive, 17. £2.0.0. Mr. and Mrs. A. Rivlin, 211a Harrogate Road, 17. £2.0.0.

MANCHESTER: Mr. Lewis, 25 Raglan Road, Sale, £6.0.0. Mr. Levine, 5 Park Court, Park Road, £3.1.6. Mr. Lister, 7 Tiverton Drive, Sale, £2.14.9. Dr. and Mrs. Samuels, 38 Salford Street, Salford, 7. £2.8.0. Mrs. Goodman, 37 Hardmans Road, Whitefield, 7. £2.8.0. Mr. Deutch, 94 Gt. Clowes Street, Salford, 7. £2.2.0.

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